TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Seation, both as regards their extent MLLE.AIMEE INTERVIEWED DALLY. BUNDAY. WEEKLY. M. C. Gallaway, San Second street, J. M. Kraviso. Memphia, Tenn.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1886. GOOD MEN GIVING ALMS. The success of the charity ball at the Peabody last night was a high tribute to the business men of Memphis, who, weary and tired after the day's labors, gave their money and their time to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. There was a large concourse of people present, considering the inclement weather, and it was not surprising that everyboly was happy-happy in meeting each other socially, and still happier in the thought that they were contributing to the happiness of the suffering poor. The night was cold and bleak, and the drifting snow told of the sufferings in the hovels of poverty without fire, food or raiment which those present had met to alleviate. There was feasting and dancing-all were happy, because they were making others happy. There is nothing on earth more sublime than men and women meeting in social intercourse, regardless of weather, for objects of charity. Mohammed was a false prophet, but he left behind him moral teachings which can be profitably studied and practiced even in this boasted era of civilization. The efforts to make the charity ball a grand success, called to mind one of his most beautiful allegories-au elegant tribute to the noblest of all virtues-charity. "When God created the earth," said Mohammed, "it trembled and shook until he put mountains upon it to make it firm. Then the angels asked, 'O, God, is there anything of thy creation stronger than these mountains?' And he replied, 'Iron is stronger than the mountains for it breaks them.' 'And is there anything stronger than iron?' And the reply came back, 'Fire is stronger than iron for it melts it.' 'But is there anything stronger than fire?' 'Yes, water quenches fire.' 'Is there anything, O Lord, stronger than water?' And again the answer came, 'The winds, exile for voting against it? At this age, and with the lights now before for they overcome water, and put it in motion,' 'But is there anything the world, the policy proposed by Bis-marck can only be regarded as monstill stronger?' and the still small voice replied, 'Yea, a good man giving alms. strous, unbecoming a man, and as a cowardly outrage against a weak peo-If he gives with his right hand ple impossible in a brave man. Let Bismarck carry out his unmerciful, and conceal with his left, he shall overcome all things.' Every good act, hateful policy, and the future history said Mohammed, in applying this alof Germany will blush, as it records his great cervices to his country, that legory, is charity. Even your smiling his character was without generosity and his soul destitute of magnanhappily in your brother's face is charity. Your putting a wanderer on the right road is charity. Your removing stones and thorns from your brother's road is charity. Your whispering words of sympathy to the distressed, THE PLAYERS SIGNED BY THE or pouring oil in the wounds of the maltreated, is charity. A man's true weslth, said the prophet, in conclu-The sion, is the good he does in this world to his fellow men. When he dies the people will wonder-and how prophetic this is of even the afternoon of the nineteenth century-"what property has he left behind him?" But the Southern Lague; the angels who bend over his grave will ask, "what good deeds hast thou sent before thee?" Thus believing, the people of Memphis are striving to unlock the hearts of humanity and to perform deeds of benevolence and mercy. Our charitable societies are many, but the charity ball last night did more for the poor than either one of them has done for months. For the future charity bells will become an annual custom with

same banner for the relief of suffering humanity. BISMARCK AND THE POLES.

the people of Memphis. As an army

is divided into corps, divisions, brig-

ades, regiments and companies, so

should the great charity army be di-

vided into separate organizations and

associations, all marching under the

The older readers of the APPEAL can remember how, in their youth, all the civilized world was sympathizing with unhappy Poland, deprived of her nationality and her children oppressed and outraged by the tyrannical Russian government, [A share of the territory of Poland was seized by Prussia, and to-day, at the latter end of the nineteenth century, Bismarck is undertaking to parallel to the fullest extent the abominable outrages Russia perpetrated in the earlier part of the century. The idra of Germany, the land if philosophy, of the profoundest thinkers of modern times, drawi gupon itself the maledictions Russia so well earned is atropious and repulsive to the last degree. It is always considered the shane of modern religion that, to aching such sacred truths, its followers should violate those truths wholesale and without scruple. The philesophical nation that has go often and so well pointed out the inconsistencies and violations of its own teachings by the church, will it show to-day that it is no better, no less inconsistent, no less a violator of the truths it vindicates, by allowing its power to be wielded for oppression and to overwhelm with cruelty a people already heirs to sorrows so bitter and victims of wrongs so outrageous? The German Imperial Parliament, we are glad to say, has done itself the instice to protest against the wrong its government has resolved to perpetrate, After two days' debats, on January 18th, it a topted the following resolution: "The Raicheteg resolves that the expulsions of Russian and Austrian subjects, ordered by the royal government of Prossis, appear without justi- alive.

and manner of execution, such measures being incompatible with the interests of the subjects of the German empire." This vote of censure, direct as it is, only aroused ire on the part of the implacable and unscrupulous Birmarck, who declared that the Poles should be expatristed, be made exiles to find a shelter in any land but their own, that land should be tenanted by Germans. This defiance of public disapprobation and legislative censure went so far as to say that a vote of the Legislature, if the Polish members formed a part of the majority, would be disregarded by the government, which would proceed to expel the Poles all the same. This is raying that an end of the lash now applied to suffering Poland may yet reach the quivering flesh of the Germans who may dare to oppose an outrage, a cruelty and a crime. It is evidently time the German people began to think about the preservation of their own liberties. The New York Times draws a parallel between the sufferings of downtrodden Ireland and those of oppressed Poland. England is finding it necessary to retrace her steps and accord a measure of justice to Ireland, while Bismarckwith the full approbation of his sovereign, who is so liberal in the use of pious phrases-is just commencing toward Poland the policy formerly inaugurated by the releatless Cromwell among his victims in Ire-land. To this day the Irishman when enraged calls down upon his opponent "the curse of Cromwe'l." Apparently the day is coming when, in the same way, "the curse of Bismarck" will be an oath on every Polish tongue. marck's notion appears to be that it is the soil, not the people, that consti-tutes a State, and he is beginning the process of banishment that history shows has so completely fuled in Ire land, and that will ever fail among a determined people, and the Poies have manifested that bravery and de-termination are immovable possessions of their souls. Bismarck is traveling backward. He is trying in the nineteenth century the policy and methods of past ages, driving a con-quered people into exile. Is this the purpose for which he is seizing islands in the ocean and territory in Africa? Is this the way German colonies are to be established? Bismarck does not like to be outvoted in the Reichstag, especially by aid of Polish votes, especially by aid of Polish votes. What would have been thought of the English Ministry which has just been driven from power by Irish votes, if, instead of resigning, they had proposed to clear training they have the large training the control of the cont Ireland by banishing its people? What would be thought of one of our parties if it proposed to send the other into

THE DIAMOND FIELD.

Managers to Toss the Ball-Notes About All of the

Clubs.

The following are the contracts which have been approved by Secretary Brown, including all the clubs in

Signed with Nashville—W. H.Golds-by, O. P. Beard, William O'Brien, William Sowders, Charles Marr, N. L. Baker, Lave Cross, A. Schellhase, William Earle, Henry B'ttman, Leon-Schellhase, ard Sowders, James Hillery, Charles R. Bryman, Matt Schell, John Ware,

George W. McVey, J. Smith.
Signed with Augusta—William F.
Riley, L. J. Sylvester, S. A. D. Behel,
Marr Phillips, Henry Keppel, William
A. Harbridge, August F. Weidel, William
T. McCafrey, Dundon, Bob Clark. Signed with Savannah-Thomas W. Murray, Thomas J. Gillen, J. A. Mi'ler, George A. Strief, Joseph Neal, H. O'Day, Hub Collins, Len C. Stock-well, J. E. Powell.

Signed with Chattancoga-Charles H. Levis, William Hart, John Mansell, L. P. Dickerson, Steve Mathias, Barney Graham, John (Tug) Arun-del, Elmer E. Cleveland.

Signed with Atlanta-P. F. McDon-ald, S. J. Kimber, John Cline, William A. Purcell, Denny Lyons, Elias Peak, Nick Bradley, Charles E. Williams, Thomas Lynch, John Shaffer, Frank Mitchell, Jce Gunson, Mcore. Signed with Charleston-Alexander

Jacobs, C. F. Strothers, T. Brosnan, W. A. Rourke, P. C. Gilman, J. R. McAleer, August Weyhing, Lancer. Signed with Macon- E. H. Decker, Joe Miller, Jack Pelts.

Signed with Memphia-George H. Loyd, James D. McElroy, John L.d. Sneed, W. H. Co'gan, John Brennan, Daniel O'Leary, John Lavin, Charles Hamburg, Black, Andrews, Kre-

All the clubs of the League, with the exception of Augusta, have chosen their managers, as players also, viz: Goldsby of Nashville, Bryan of Charles-ton, Purcell of Atlanta, Sneed of Memphis, Pelts of Macon, Morton of Savannah and Levis of Chattanooga. The plan was first adopted by the Memphis Club, and so followed by the other clubs. It is quite a saving to the club in the salary list, as well as railroad fares, etc. The Nashville papers speak very highly of the team engaged by Manager Sneed, and al-though it is not yet completed, it goes to show that our city will be well represented this season from the start. There is a second and third basemen to sign, and with the men the management has to select from to fill these positions it is an assured fact we have

NASHVILLE'S players will be on band

by March 1. McSorley has signed with the famous St. Louis Browns. JOHN (Tug) ARUNDEL will be found

next season with Chattanooga. Tox O'BRIEN plays with the Jersey City Club of the Eastern League. BILLY O'BRIEN will guard first base

for the Nashvilles the coming season. BILLY TAYLOR of the "short-cut" fame will play in Baltimore next sea-son. Manager Sneed thinks if Billy will let the "old stuff" alone he is un-doubtedly the greatest ball-player

A PLEASANT CHAT WITH THE CHARMING ARTISTE.

Dramatic Art in America and the Progress Made in Recent Years.

On her return from rehearsal, yesterday afternoon, an APPEAL reporter sent up his card to Mile. Aimee's parlors, at the New Gayoso, and re-quested an interview. The messenger quickly returned, and informed the reporter that mademoiselle would see him without delay if he would kindly follow the bearer of her message to her sitting-room. Here the famous artists was found divesting herself of her wrape, and after pleasantly greet-ing the Appeal representative she in-vited him to a seat, and said: "I hear that you have been awaiting me some time. I trust not very long.

I have just returned from the theater, where I have been engaged in rehearsing Mam'zelle. How can I serve you?" The APPEAL would be glad to have others I could mention." an interview with you on matters con-nected with the stage. May I trespass to that extent upon your time?

be of service to you in any way. Do you speak French?' inquired mad-The reporter fortunately did. "Ah!" said mademoiselle, with a pleasant smile, "that's better; it will be all the more agreeable. I am not yet sufficiently familiar with the En-

"I shall only be too happy if I can

glish language to speak it as fluently as may be necessary for the purposes of this interview."

'How long were you learning the "Oh," replied the mademoiselle, with a merry laugh, "you will be surprised if I tall you that I only took lessons for a month from Mr. F. F. Mackay, in New York, before I ventured upon the stage in an Englishspeaking part, the part of "Mam'-z-ile," which I play here to-night. The first time I undertook to play it I understood only my own lines and the cues; of the rest of the play I only had a general idea. The dialogue was like Greek to me. Yet somehow I managed to pull through and make a success. You see, up to that time I had had no occasion to acquire the language. I was always surrounded by a French company, and spoke only French. It was only after I lost my voice, and the necessity for abandoning the operatic stage began staring me in the face, that the importance of began staring

'How many languages are you fa "Four; French, Spanish, Italian and English, if my limited knowledge of it can be described as familiarity. Italian, you know, is essential to a thorough study of operatic music."

studying English became manifest,

and then I went at it with a will."

Which language did you find the most difficult to acquire!" "Oh, English, of course, the others being of Latin origin and kindred to the French, I had less difficulty with

When did you make your debut in an Eoglish part. "In September, 1884, at a little place in New York State celled Rondout. I afterwards played it at other places outside of New York, and then ventured to play it at the Fifth Avenue Theater, where I was kindly received. In fact, I may say I owe the American people a great debt of grati-tude for uniform kindness. Even mark, I find my audiences full of indulgent forbearance. I have a warm

place in my heart for America and "Do you people throughout the Union all impress you alike, or have you noted differences in temperament and manner?"

"Oh, there is a marked difference. My preferences run to the South. In some northern cities I found my audiences cold and unimpressionable, notably in St. Louis and Cincinnati. In Chicago they want nothing but Divorons. I have made my best hit there in that play. In the South everything is different. The audiences seem to be more apprecia ive and more in sympathy with me, and more liberal with their applause. I always feel more at home when playing to them,

"How did you like your reception ast night?" "Immensely; how could it have been otherwise? they enjoyed all the humor of the play so keenly, and nothing seemed to escape them, even the finer shades of meaning that are expressed by a nod, a gesture, a look, were rapidly and intelligently interpreted. I have reason to feel warmly to Mem-phis for past kindnesses. Last year when I played here in Mam'zelle the weather was against me just as it is now," and Mile. Aimee pointed to the snow-storm outside. "I remember a matinee when it rained down torrents,

'cats and dogs," as the saying goes, I expected to play to empty benches.

Judge of my surprise and delight when the curtain rose to find the house full. It was one of the greatest compliments ever paid me. "Did you ever play Dicorcons before you tried it in English?" "Oh, yes; I played it in French at

Brussels and in the provinces of France in the spring of 1883, with the original cast, barring Mile. Chaumont, whose part I assumed. You doubtless know that she created the character of 'Cyprienne,' and a most charming and talented actress she is. It was owing to her illness that I was cast for the part when the play made the tour of the provinces.' "Did you ever play it in Paris?"
"No, it would have been hazardous

for me to have challenged compari son with Mile, Chaumont, who had won the heart of Paris by her acting of the role, fortified as she had been by the instruction of Sardon, the author, who personally supervised every detail of the play when it was first presented.

Who translated the play for you?" "Well there were many hands en-gaged in it. I got it from the Lingards, who played a version so different from the original that it was scarcely recognizable by its most intimate friends. I took the skeleton of that adaptation and introduced a scene here and scene there until I had gradually restored to it some resemblance of its former self. Oi course it is not played as we play it in France. Many things are suppressed to conform to the tastes of American audiences.

"Do you like comedy as well as opera bouffe ?" 'From an artistic standpoint I prefer it. Pecuniarily it is not so satisfactory; opera bouffe pays better." "Will you ever return to your old

love, opera bouffe?"
"No. a am gradually recovering my voice, but I hardly think I shall ever sing again in opera bouffe. I shall

something that will suit me and the taste of the American public at the same time. I would like to have it sparkle with bright dialogue and (unny situations, and then I would introduce popular songs and dances and banjo playing, an instrument which I am learning to play," and Mademoiselle pointed to a splendid silver-mounted banjo lying near by.

"Do you like banjo music?"
"Well, I can't say that I find it melodious, but still there is something original and piquant about it that is strangely a mactive."

"Talki ng about opera bouffe, I can't help thinking that it has seen its best days. The reign of opera bouffe en-ded when Offenbach died. Where will you find a composer now who can produce such operas as Grand Duchess, Belle Helene and Perichole! They don't exist. The opera bouffe by French companies is a thing of the past. Even if Offentach were living and could write more of his brilliant operas, I doubt if any French company playing them could compete successfully with the magnificent costuming, missen scene and perfection of detail that characterizes the company operas now in New izes the comic operss now in New York, such as the Mikado, Nanon and

'How does the American stage com-

pare with the French? "Taking New York as the standard, the difference is scarcely perceptible. The improvement made in this respect sizes I first came to America is simply marvelons. You Americans advance so rapidly it takes one's breath away. There is a theatre in New York, Daly's, where plays are mounted with a fidelity to detail that is unrivalled even in Paris. I have never seen a play put upon the stage in France so perfect in every feature as are the plays at Daly's Theatre. He is a good manager, and the most perfect master of detail I know of anywhere. As for actors, America boasts of a number of admirable artists. There's Mary Anderson. She's a great artiste and a lovely woman, with a voice that is simply magnificent. If she has a fault it is that she is a trifle cold. She lacks passion and fire. Then you have Clara Morris. Her Camille is superb. Rose Coghlan is also a very fine artiste, and the charming I tele Lotts, whom I am in love with, and Booth

"How do you rank Booth and Barrett?

and Barrett and Jefferson, all great

"I consider B oth the greater actor, though Barrett is not to be despised. In some things Booth is unapproachable. There is no one living who can touch him in "Richelieu." His "Richelieu" is great, great.
"The late McCuliough was also a

fine actor in classic roles, but not, in my opinion, equal to either Barrett or Booth. But it would be idle to at-tempt to name all the good actors you have in America."

"How do you like the country as compared with France?" "Well, you see, all my attachments

are in France because my mother lives there and all my relatives. In many things America is far ahead of France, in her railroads, for instance, and her totels. We can't travel near as comfortably there as you do here. comforts that surround one in hotels here, the baths, the hot and cold water, the electric bells and all those little adjuncts to luxury and case, you won't find them there, while in railroads you are a century ahead of them. I can't see why we don't adopt these improvements, but somehow don't. The fact that they owe their origin to another country cught not to tude for uniform kindness. Even make any difference," and Mademoisshen I sm not at my best, and through ill health or other depressing every available topic, the reporter took causes am ucable to play up to the his leave, after thanking Mademoiselle for her complaisance.
"Don't mention it," she replied, with

characteristic French politeness; ".t is who am honored.'

A Rat Cremated by Electricity. Philadelphia News: The complete disin'egation of a rat by electricity so that it retained all of its natural appearance, but crumbled to dust as scon as touched by metal, is vouched for by Mr. Henry J. Tolbert, now visiting Philadelphia—although electri-cians connected with the electric light plants in this city remain rather credulous. The story was told the News gatherer yesterday. The city of Reading is furnished a portion of its light by a company which produces the electric current by means of the Brush machines. Mr. Tolbert says that he visited the plant of the Realing company, and while looking at the brushes gathering the sparks of the fluid a rat came running over the To escape his human he jumped directly to the floor on to one of the brushes and was thrown back to the ground. He lay motionless, apparently and certainly dead, but without even a hair turned. of the employes was sent with a shovel to gather it up, but as scon as the shovel touched it the rat fell to dust. with a little cloud of particles rising from the place where its body had seemingly lain. There was no vestige of hair, fisch or bones remaining.

Dakota Divorces Not Binding in Massachusetts. Boston, Mass, February 2.—A. H. Hurd, who died in Dakota in 1884, had secured a divorce there from his first wife, a resident of Massachusetts, to whom he had previously willed his property, and on his death bed he willed everything to his second wife, whom he married in Dakota. A contest over the will was settled yester day, the first wife having granted letters over the property here, while the Dakota will is admitted to probate. This virtually decides the Dakota di vorce not binding in Massachusetts, and gives the property to the second wife subject to the first wife's onethird interest. The second wife will appeal.

A Notable Gathering of Republican Politeians,

DETROIT, MICH., February 2.-A notable gathering of Republican politicians is promised in the banquet of the Michigan Club, to be held in this city on the 22d of this month. Among those from outside this State who have been invited and signified their intention to be present are Senators Evarte, Logan and Sherman, Gov. Foraker of Ohio, Congressmen Fry, Hiscock, McKinley and others.

Geronimo's Surrender. Et Paso, Tex., February 2.-Maj. Robinson, an army paymaster, received a dispatch from Fort Bayard, N. M., to-day, which stated that a courier just arrived and brought a message from Lanf's ranch, which contained the information of the unconditional surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo to Lieut, Maus, who succeeded the late Capt. Crawford.

Advance in Silks. New York, February 2.—Representatives of leading silk manufacturing firms of the United States, at a meeting here to-day, decided to advance the price of all thread and twist 10 per cent. There was a disendeavor to have a suitable play written for me by an American— to merchants,

SAFE BURGLARS KHLED

BY A POSSE AT KNOXVILLE JUNCTION, EAST TENN,

They Refuse to Surrender, and Two Out of Three Are Riddled

With Bullets.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., February 2 .-A terrible tragedy occurred at Knoxville Junction, eighty miles from this city, on the line of the Cincinnati Southern railway this morning, in which two daring safe robbers were killed by a posse that was pursuing them. Last Friday night three burglars broke into the store of J. M. Hamby, a merchant st Glenmary, and attempted to crack his safe, in which there were his safe, in which several thousand do'lars. were detected by the merchant, who at once opened fire on them. They returned the fire and a regular fueilade ensued, in which twenty-five shots were exchanged, but no one was wounded.

THE BURGLARS FLED and no trace of them was found until the morning, when Hamby learned the robbers were encamped on the Emory river. He secured a posse and went in pursuit of the men. They were found concealed among some cross ties and were ordered to surrender. Two of the burglars threw up their hands, but the third bid the posse defiance, and swore he would never surrender. The posse shot him dead, his body being perforated with bullets. The remaining two fled, but one was shot, and in his sgony jumped over a bluff 100 feet high into the Emory river and was drowned. The third burglar escaped. The two burglars killed were handsomely dressed, and wore fine diamonds and

could be obtained. Associated Press Report, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., February 2.— A special to the Times from Rockwood, Tenn., says that last Friday night three men attempted to burglarize the they were detected by Hamby and twenty shots were exchanged between the store-keeper and the burglars, but no one was wounded. Hamby and a posse i l'owed the burglars this morning to Knoxville Junetion, on the Cincinnati Southern road. They were commanded to surrender, when they refused the posse fired, killing two of the burglars instantly. The third escaped. Nothing was found on the persons of the dead men which would lead to their identi-

fication.

watches. No clue to their identity

THE ERIE CANAL. National Aid to Be Asked for Its

Improvement.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 2 .- The joint Canal Committee of the State Legislature met to-day and listened to arguments on the question of deepenthe Erie canal and lengthening the locks, and whether it should be done by the State, or the Federal gov-ernment be asked to do it. All the speakers favored the Miller bill now pending in Congress to reimburse the State to the extent of \$5,000,000, but all opposed calling on or turning over the canal to the government. Mr. O. B Potter of New York made the principal argument. He said that, as the State had built the canal and had found it a profitable investment, it should improve it and retain posshould undertake the work it would be done slowly and in a costry way, and in the end would cost New York nearly as much in session of it. If the governmen New York nearly as much in taxation as if she took the work on her own shoulders. So far the government bad only undertaken to im-prove the natural wa'er ways; but if the work of making artificial water ways were once undertaken, there would be so many calls for improvements of that sort that the National Treasury would be bankrupted, and New York would have to pay a hun-dred fold more than the improvement of her own canals by herself would

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rochester, N. Y., February Thomas Leighton, a prominent bridge-builder, died at his residence, on East avenue, this morning, aged sixtyeight years. New York, February 2.- The visible

supply of grain as compiled from the New York Produce Exchange is as follows: Wheat, 54,988,695 bushels; corn. 7,186,054 bushels. CITY OF MEXICO, February 2 -Gen. Jackson, the United States Minister, accompanied by his family and a num-

ber of American friends, is traveling through the State of Vera Cruz, JERSEY CITY, February 2.-George H. Farge and Joseph Clark, the latter a boy of 10 years, who were bitten by

a St. Bernard dog yesterday, will te sent to Paris to be treated by M. Parteur. Louisville, Ky., February 2.—James Trabue, president of the Sinking Fund

Commissioners, and one of the oldest and most prominent business men o' Louisville, died this afternoon of erysipelas, aged eighty-four. Sandoval, Il'., February 2.—James Aird a tempted to cross the Ohio and

ississippi railroad track with a team of horses yesterday in front of a moving train. The man and horses were struck and instantly killed. Kalamasoo, Mich., February 2 .- Orson K. Whit'ook, one of the wealthiest

and best known farmers of Richland, in this county, committed suicide this morning by stabbing himself through the heart with a duli butcher-knife. New York, February 2.—A Post spe-al from Halifax tays; "The suspencial from Halifax tays; sion of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refining Company is announced, with lia-bilities of \$500,000, of which \$250,000

is due to the Merchants' Bank of Hali-St. John, N. B., February 2.—At Douglastown, Annie Ramsey, sged seven years, while coasting, alid into the river. Her brother Robert, aged nine years, and Harry Hutchinson, in trying to save her, were also carried into the river. All three were drowned.

Lebanon, Pa., February 2.—By an explosion of gas last night the Sheriden furnaces at Sheridan were burned. The boiler-houses, stacks, tresties, hoists, fourteen cars and engine-house were destroyed. A large quantity of coal is still burning. Loss about \$30,-

Pittsburg, Pa., February 2.-At a delegate convention of the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania to-day, the sea e of wages presented to the opera-tors at the recent national conference here was unanimously adopted. Delegets to the National Convention of Operators and Miners, which is to be

held at Columbus, O., on the 28th instant, were also elected.

Piaquemine, La., February 2 .- Wm. Smith and Bernie Auseim, young men of this place, had a quarrel to-day and undertook to settle it by fighting a duel with revolvers. Eight shots were fired. Smith received four wounds, nore of them necessarily dangerous. Auselm escaped unhart.

New York, February 2.—It was at the office of the Mallory Steamship Line to-day that the company could discover no decrease in its patronage on account of the boycott against it by the Knights of Labor at Galveston and that the demands for 'longshoremen would not be granted.

Kansas City, Mo., February 2 .-Thomas M. Turner, who has been on trial some days in the Criminal Court, charged with murdering Mrs. John Conway and her caughter, Katie, four months ago, was sequitted to day, the Court ordering the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

Mount Pleasaut, Pa., February 2 .-The Hungarian coke-burners are still in possession of the company's houses, and are as firm as ever in their determination to resist eviction, which will doubtless be enforced within a very short time. A number of works were in operation to-day. A train-load of foreign laborers for the Standard Works arrived to-night.

JACKSON, MISS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

and Referred-Adjourned to Thursday,

ISPECIAL TO THE APPRAL. JACKSON, Miss., February 2 .- Sennte.—Bills introduced and referred:
By Mr. Dillard: To abolish the of swamp land commissioner. (The bill provides that the business of the office is to be restored to the office

of Secretary of State),

By Mr. Gage: To amend the law relative to the salaries of superintendents of education.

By Mr. Kemp: To amend the law in relation to inquests of lunsey.

By Mr. Yerger: To amend the act authorizing the Georgia Pacific Rail-

road Company to sell or lease a part of their road. By Mr. Dodds: Providing for local option to be submitted to the voters of Copiah county.

By Mr. Reynolds: As to the testimony of parties. This provides that either party to a suit at law or equity may by deposition examine the op poving party as a witness.

Bil's shaped in relation to the At-torney General; for the relief of J. J. Dubard, a justice of the peace of Carroll county.

House bill to postpone the issuance

of certain warrants.

Confirmations of county superintendents of education: G. T. Y. Ryland, for Greene county; Marcus Askew, for Carroll; J. W. Grundy, for Scott; J. Kirkman, for Sharkey; A. T. Gardner, for Leflore; H. T. McWilliams, for Montgomery; J. T. Scott, for Newton; A. M. Byrd, for Neshoba; James T. Waskins, for Smith; D. E. Sullivan, for Leake. The following nominations for county superintendents of education

were rejected by the Sanate: A. H. Foster, for Winston county; J. H. Patalin for Holmes. The Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m. on Saturday next.

HOUSE. Bills, etc., passed: To incorporate the Bank of Winona; resolution in relation to lands granted to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company. and appointing a committee vestigate the management of the company, who constitute the shareholdand what capital is invested; resolution addressed to our Representatives in Congress to urge the pensioning of surviving soldiers of the Mexican war; a bill to postpone the issuance of certain warrants; a bill to authorize the Board of Levee Commissioners to pay for work done. Bill, etc., introduced and referred:

To amend the act incorporating the Board of Levee Commissioners; to investigate the claims and accounts of the penitentiary lessees from 1881 to 1885, and to adjust the same; to repeal all acts exempting property of corporations from taxation; to provide the manner of selling preparations of morphine; to require justices of the peace to file itemized cost-bills in criminal cases; to amend the law in relation to sheriffs; in qualifying road commission-ers; to provide for the care and custody of the records of the Supreme Court, and of Chancery; to smend the law as to fees and salaries; to prevent the killing of trees on public roads and highways; to change the scholartic year; to provide greater punishment of wreckers; to amend for to amend the relating to benevolent institutions; to amend the law in relation to exempt

property; for the protection of railroad employes; to prevent the establish-ment of two schools of the same color in towns of less than 1000 inhabitants; in relation to houses and mortgages. Adjourned till 10 o'clock a. m. Sat-urday next. Most of the members of

each House leave on a special train for Columbia at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning via Meridian.

Losses by the Big Fire.

The following are estimates of the actual losses sustained by insurance companies at the fire which occurred here Sunday night as computed by an expert insurance man, though more is claimed by individual sufferers: Phoenix of New York, \$2250; Mississippi Home, \$600; Crescent of New Orleans, \$150; Hanover of New York, \$5300; Home, New York, \$800; Western of Toronto, \$1350; Phoenix of Hartford, \$1600; London, Liverpool and Globe, \$2775; Germania of New York, \$2475; Queen of England, \$1375; Georgia Home, \$4315; New Orleans Associa-\$4000; Factors and Traders of New Orleans, \$2000; total, \$30,000. Gov. Murray's Second Veto Message.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, February 2 .-Gov. Murray's second veto message to the Legislature is of a joint resolution providing for the compilation of the laws at a cost of \$10,000. His reasons are that the Territorial Auditor and Trassurer are not legal officers. They are serving long after the expiration of their terms on worthless bonds, and should not have the disbursement of public moneys. Second, many of the statutes of Utah are in direct conflict with the laws of Congress, and the Governor will never consent to spend the public fands to continue them on the statute books to the misleading of the people. The Legisla-ture appointed a committee of conferexce with the Governor whose real purpose is to discuss the question of filling these Territorial offices.

GLASGOW, February 2,-David Neros a negro preacher, who describes himself as the principal of the Sumner College, Kansas, was remanded here to-day for trial on a charge of fraud,

THE NASHVILLE MURDER.

THE DARK MYSTERY A LAST CLEARED UP.

The Body Identified and Four Negrees Arrested for the Horrible Crime.

SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.

NASHVILLE, TENN., February 2.-The

mystery surrounding the murder dis-covered in Hells Half Acre was cleared away to-day. Bill Brown, one of the negroes arrested on suspicion, gave the thing away. He said that a few days before Frank Arnold disappeared he heard Ben Brown, Simon Fox and the two Jostlin brothers, all colored, make up a plot to kill Brown and divide his property among them. On the night of November 9th the four men inticed Arnold off 'possum hunting, Bill Brown stayed behind at Arnold's house. Ben Brown carried a gun and Simon Fox a heavy spike. During the night Bill Brown heard the report of a gun. The next night the four murderers brought Arnold's to a stable and cut it up. Ben Brown had abot Arnold and Fox had cracked his skull with the spike. After the body was cut up Fox put the head in a sack and the other men put the re-maining parts of the body in a spring wagon and brought it toward the city.
Bill Brown said they told him where
the head was hid and that the
body had been buried in the suburbs of Nashville. This statement was made to Attorney-General Washington, who sent Bill Brown with four officers to the scene of the tragedy, and the missing head was found in a bee gum in Arnold's yard, with his clothes wrapped around it. The Jost-lins and Simon Fox were arrested, but Ben Brown has so far eluded the officers. In this way has the most atrocious murder ever committed in this county been brought to justice, and although one of the criminals is

free, his capture is a matter of hours. Later.-Late to-night three officers arrived in the city, having under arrest Ben. Brown, the other negro wanted for the Arnold murder. He was caught about five miles from the scene of the murder.

SUICIDE.

Mrs. R. R. Hall, wife of a physician of Rutherford county, committed suicide Monday evening. She left home to pay a social visit, but did not return. Yesterday morning she was return. Yesterday morning she was found daugling from a tree about fifty yards from the roadside, having hung herself with a rope. There is no known motive for the rash

Hennesy, alias Dan Davis, the gold brick swindler, was indicted here today. MOODY AND SANKY.

The evangelists opened up a revival here to-day. There were two services, at both of which the attendance was large and representative.

BRITISH POLITICS.

LOED SALISBURY AND MR. GLAD. STONE IN CONSULTATION.

Rumors About the New Cabinet- Nr. Parnell's Demands-League Meeting at Dublin.

LONDON, February 2 .- Mr. Gladstone and Lord a isbury had a consultation this afternoon. They were together twenty minutes. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury discussed the Greek

PAVORING PROTECTION. At a representative meeting of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture, held in London to-day, speeches were made strongly favoring protective duties on corn, sugar and foreign manufactures. The meeting was adjourned pending the announcement of the result of the Royal Commission on trade

depression. MR. CHAMBERLAIN refuses the office of the first Lord of Admiralty. Mr. Callings will be given an important port. Mr. Morley has accepted the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland; Earl Rosebery the Foreign portfolio, Mr. Charles Russell the Attorney-Generalship and Mr. Cohen the Solicitor-Generalship.

THE COURT CIRCULAR announces that Mr. Gladstone, in the audience with the Queen Monday, was appointed Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone was unable to accept the Queen's invitation to stay at Windsor until Tuesday.

CABINET RUMORS It is removed that Mr. John Noish will be Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. MacDermett Attorney-General of Ireland, and Mr. Hemphill Solicitor-General of Ireland. PARNELL'S DEMANDS.

The Daily News says that Mr. Parnell will firmly demand that the local government question be settled by Parliament before the land question, or that both subjects be discussed together, and that he will strenuously ppose dealing with the land question first. LORD RICHARD GROSVENOR.

the Liberal whip, will be promoted in office, and Mr. Arnold Morley will succeed him as whip.

MR. GLADSTONE will be returned to Parliament for Mid othian without opposition in the re-election necessitated by his acceptance of office.

League Meeting at Dublin.

DUBLIS, February 2.—At a meeting of the League to-day Mr. Sexton, who presided, predicted that at the next election the Nationalists would combine with the Liberals and return eighty-nine members to Parliament. Ireland, he said, was satisfied with the result of the temporary power of the Conservatives, who had abolished coercion and introduced a land-purchase measure establishing the principle that the State should provide money for the extinction of the landlords. He advised Mr. Glad-stone to avoid violence and disorder in Ireland by assisting distressed peasants with government funds, and protecting them from eviction until a bill has been passed to buy out the landlords. He urged frishmen to re-main peac-fal while there was a chance of Mr. Gladstone making efforts in behalf of Irish nationalism.

CABLEGRAMS.

Cannes, February 2.—The hered-tary Prince of Anhalt is dying here, CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2 .- Representatives of Turkey and Bulgaria have signed the agreement relative to the Bulgarian union, and have notified the powers to that effect.

MONTHEAL, February 2.-Diphtheria and scalatina are prevalent here and are said to be rapidly spreading. Dr. John H. Rauch of Chicago, who has been here looking into the sanitary condition of the city, says it is a great field for these disease